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COALVILLE
Urban District.

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
R. WYATT JAMIE,

M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Camb.

FOR THE YEAR
1915.

COALVILLE :

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1915.

TO THE COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you a Report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the District for the year 1915.

Annual reports of Medical Officers of Health are required, in compliance with a memorandum of the Local Government Board, to embody facts and information, which though well known locally, are necessary for the information of that Board. It is therefore necessary to repeat facts which are well known to the Council.

The Coalville Urban District was formed in 1892, from the parishes of Whitwick and Hugglescote and portions of the parishes of Bardon, Ravenstone-cum-Snibston, and Swannington. In 1912, 60 acres from the parishes of Ravenstone and Swannington were added to the Urban District.

The total area comprises 6,040 acres, inclusive of area covered by water.

It is divided into three Wards—the Coalville or Central Ward, the Hugglescote or North Ward, and the Whitwick or South Ward, named after the original townships.

Coal-mining, railway wagon making, quarrying stone for macadam, elastic web and hosiery manufacture, and brick-making constitute the staple industries. The district is still largely rural, and agriculture employs a considerable number of people.

The surface is varied and undulating. The sub-soil is mostly clay, although there are parts where gravel and sand preponderate. The North Ward includes a portion of Charnwood Forest, where the surface rises to the height of 700 feet above sea-level, and is much broken by the outcrop of granitic rock.

According to the census of 1911, the population of the Urban District was 18,550. The estimated population to the middle of 1915 was 19,686; Coalville having 9,386, Hugglescote 5,946, and Whitwick 4,354. These figures have taken approximately into account the absence of those on military and naval service.

In 1911 the number of inhabited houses was 3,932, giving a population per inhabited house of 4·7. At the close of 1914 there were 4,142 houses in the District. During 1915, fifty houses were erected and two demolished, giving a total of 4,190 to population of 19,686, giving a house rate of 4·7—the same figure as the census of 1911.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year 1915, 580 births were registered; consisting of 286 males and 294 females, giving a birth-rate of 29·4 per 1,000, as compared with 30 per 1,000 for the previous year. Of these births, 18 were illegitimate. The average birth-rate for the previous ten years was 32 per 1,000. Thus the rate for 1915 was 2·6 lower than the average.

For comparison, I may state that the general birth-rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 23·8; and the rate for Leicestershire for the same year was 21·8.

Hence the District rate continues fairly satisfactory, being 5·6 per 1,000 more favourable than the country generally and 7·6 per 1,000 than the County of Leicester.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the age constitution of a new industrial district is favourable to the birth-rate.

MORTALITY RATES.

During 1915, 257 deaths occurred and were registered in the District, five of these being non-residents, while 21 deaths occurred outside the District of residents belonging to it. Subtracting the former and adding the latter, this gives a net total of 273 deaths; which gives a death-rate for the Urban District of 13·8, as compared with 12·8 for the previous year.

The death-rate for England and Wales for 1914 was 13·7 per 1,000, that for Leicestershire for the same year being 12·3.

These deaths occurred as follows: Coalville, 128; Hugglescote, 81; and Whitwick, 64.

The following Table (I.) gives the Ward population estimated to the middle of 1915, the number of deaths and death-rate in each Ward, and for the whole District.

TABLE I.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>
Coalville	9,386	128	13.6
Hugglescote	5,946	81	13.7
Whitwick	4,354	64	14.6
Whole District ...	19,866	273	13.8

It will be noted that the death-rate of the Coalville and Hugglescote Wards are practically the same. The rate for the Whitwick Ward is somewhat higher, 14·6. It will be seen later that this was accounted for by the deaths due to Whooping-Cough and Diphtheria.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following Table (II.) gives the infantile mortality for each Ward and for the whole District. The infantile mortality rate is reckoned as so many per 1,000 births registered.

TABLE II.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>No. of Births.</i>	<i>Deaths under 1 year.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>
Coalville ...	9,386	275	37	134
Hugglescote	5,946	176	22	125
Whitwick ...	4,354	129	16	124
Whole District	19,686	580	75	129

From the above it will be seen that the infantile mortality rate is 129 per 1,000 births registered. This continues still an unsatisfactory rate. The rate for England and Wales (1914) was 105; that for Leicestershire for the same year, 91. Thus our rate is materially and seriously both above the average for the County and for the country generally. This means, in short, that in the Urban District one infant dies out of every eight born, before it is twelve months old.

The District average rate for the last ten years was 136. It is thus appreciably more favourable than the average; but there is room for much improvement.

Looking more closely, we find in detail the causes of this mortality as follows:—

Measles	3	Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Gastritis	12
Whooping-Cough	5	Congenital Malformation ..	1
Tuberculosis	3	Premature Birth	8
Convulsions	3	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	13
Bronchitis	4	Other ill-defined causes. ..	11
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	12		

It will be noted that Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus account for 21 deaths, as compared with 41 from these causes during 1914.

Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastritis caused 12 deaths, as compared with 13 for the previous year. I consider these causes, and also probably the greater part of those attributed to Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, as due in the main to improper feeding; and their improvement is concerned with the general sanitary environment, both inside and around the home, more particularly the nature of the food, its cleanliness, its storage and preparation.

Diseases of the respiratory organs caused the death of 16 infants. These may be prevented to some extent by adequate nursing and clothing, and a more general use of woollen clothing, instead of cotton, flannelette, etc.

Tuberculosis caused three deaths. Measles and Whooping-Cough were responsible for eight deaths.

The following Table (III). gives the deaths classified according to diseases in each Ward:—

TABLE III.

DISEASE.	Coal-ville.	Huggles-cote.	Whit-wick.	Whole District.
Measles	7	4	2	13
Whooping-Cough	3	3	4	10
Diphtheria	1	1	3	5
Influenza.	3	0	0	3
Erysipelas	1	0	1	2
Phthisis.. .. .	7	3	1	11
Tubercular (other)	5	1	1	7
Cancer	6	3	1	10
Rheumatic Fever	1	1	0	2
Heart Disease	5	10	3	18
Bronchitis	9	7	8	24
Pneumonia (all forms) .	21	8	6	35
Diarrhœa and Gastro-Enteritis	7	6	5	18
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	0	0	2	2
Congenital Debility, Malformation, and Premature Birth..	11	6	5	22
Violent Deaths (accidental) ..	2	1	2	5
Suicide	2	0	0	2
Other defined diseases .	13	8	6	27
All other causes .	27	21	14	62
Totals	131	83	64	278

From the foregoing Table it will be seen—

- (1) That 46 deaths were due to Zymotic Disease. This will be referred to later on in this Report.
- (2) That 18 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis; 11 being due to Phthisis, 7 to Tuberculosis of other parts, excluding lungs. This compares with 29 for 1914—a satisfactory decrease.
- (3) That now fewer than 59 deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs—Bronchitis and Pneumonia, all forms. This is a marked increase on the figures for 1914, when the deaths from these causes amounted to 31, and in itself accounts for the rise in the general death-rate for the year 1915.
- (4) Ten deaths were caused by Cancer, as compared with 17 for last year.
- (5) That 5 deaths were due to accidental injuries, as compared with 4 for 1914. Two deaths were attributed to Suicide.
- (6) Diarrhœa and Enteritis resulted in 18 deaths, as compared with 15 for the previous year. Four of these were certified as Epidemic Diarrhœa and one as Summer Diarrhœa.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The following Table (IV.) gives the deaths from what are called the common Zymotic Diseases :—

TABLE IV.

DISEASE.				Coal-ville.	Huggles-cote.	Whit-wick.	Whole District.
Population				9,386	5,946	4,354	19,686
Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	7	4	2	13
Scarlatina .. .. .	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	3	5
Whooping-Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	3	3	4	10
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	0	0	0	0
Epidemic Diarrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	7	6	5	18
Totals				18	14	14	46
Rate per 1,000				1·9	2·3	3·2	2·3

It is satisfactory to report that no deaths were due to Scarlatina, nor to Typhoid Fever. Diphtheria was responsible for 5 deaths, Whooping-Cough for 10; but the two striking figures are those due to Measles (13) and those due to gastro-intestinal ailments (18). These latter figures account for the somewhat high zymotic rate, 2·3, as compared with 1·06 for the previous year. This also, of course, has its effect in the increase in the general death-rate for the District.

A brief account follows respecting the outbreaks of infectious disease during the year 1915.

MEASLES.—Several cases of Measles occurred early in the year in the Whitwick Ward, causing two deaths; but in the Central and South Wards numerous cases occurred, of a somewhat virulent type, and resulted in eleven deaths, mostly caused by the sequelæ—Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneumonia. This mortality fully justified the

recent inclusion of Measles in the list of notifiable diseases. It will at least enable some precautions to be taken, until hospital accommodation is made equal to isolating such cases.

SCARLATINA.—This was most prevalent in the Central Ward, but was mostly of a mild type, and although 28 cases were reported, no single death resulted from this cause.

WHOOPING-COUGH.—This disease was fairly prevalent throughout the whole District, and has taken its usual toll of life, 10 deaths having been caused by this disease—3 in Coalville, 3 in Hugglescote, and 4 in Whitwick. On account of its insidious onset and long duration, and on account of its being regarded as a trivial ailment, few practise any precautions against its spread. But it invariably adds appreciably to the death-rate, and this mortality would justify more preventive measures being adopted than is usual at present.

ENTERIC FEVER.—For the first time in the history of the Urban District, I have the satisfaction of reporting that not a single case of illness from this cause occurred during the year 1915.

DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty-one cases were notified during the year—6 in Coalville, 5 in Hugglescote, and 10 in Whitwick. No fewer than five cases proved fatal, a somewhat high case mortality—25 per cent. The Council provides a free bacteriological examination and also supplies anti-toxin. The fatal cases were mostly due to laryngeal involvement, and occurred amongst children about five years of age. During the latter half of the year the District was practically free from Diphtheria.

“Contact,” direct or indirect, appeared the leading cause in most of the cases, and no connection with milk supply or faulty drains could be clearly made out. The “carrier” theory appeared to explain a proportion of the cases.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL AILMENTS.—Under this head are included the illnesses described as Epidemic Diarrhœa, Enteritis, Summer Diarrhœa, and Gastro-Enteritis. From these causes 18 deaths occurred, as compared with 15 for the previous year, and as compared with 24, the average of the previous ten years. During the last few years there has been a considerable diminution in the number of cases of these ailments. They are largely the result of improper feeding and of faulty storage of food. Climatic conditions also have a marked effect, inasmuch as close, warm weather, particularly in combination with wet, favour putrefactive changes in food, which poison the system or produce toxins within the body which result in the illnesses so variously described. Preventive measures, therefore, consist in careful storage of food, particularly such as milk, in which chemical changes are so easily set up. These ailments bear a close connection to the sanitary or insanitary conditions surrounding a home. For example, drains should be properly trapped, water supply protected, and prompt removal of all sorts of refuse.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

During 1915, 17 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Phthisis—were reported, as compared with 20 for 1914. Four cases of Tuberculosis of other parts were notified, as compared with 6 for the previous year.

Eighteen deaths were attributed to this disease, as compared with 29 for the previous year, a very satisfactory decline; but it will be noted that in spite of this decline, Tuberculosis still produces 7 per cent. of the total deaths. As mentioned in previous Reports, my impression is confirmed that the best work in the prevention of Tuberculosis can be done in two directions.

(1) By the detection of the early cases—those cases, for instance, in contact with notified cases, where the disease often has not manifested symptoms sufficient to cause the person to seek medical advice. Such also are the cases in which curative treatment would be most successful.

(2) By the isolation of advanced cases in which the sputum is laden with the Tubercle bacilli; and many of whom return from sanatoria to homes occupied to the point of overerowding, and notwithstanding their training at these institutions, form fresh foci of infection amongst those with whom they live.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The house accommodation may be described as fairly satisfactory. The removal to the Services of a considerable number of men has relieved somewhat the pressure; but in normal circumstances, I am of opinion that a considerable number of additional houses are required for the District.

Most of the newer houses are of a satisfactory standard, both in the matter of construction and in the provision of light, air space, and ventilation; but in some of the older rows the lighting, ventilation, and available cubic air space leave a good deal to be desired.

During the year 1915, 50 new houses have been erected, 2 have been demolished, a net gain of 48. To the population estimated to the middle of 1915, this gives a house rate of 4·7.

HOUSE AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The following Table gives the work done during 1915 under these regulations :—

Number of inspections under Section 17	333
Number unfit for human habitation.. ..	12
Representations made with view to Closing Order..	8
Number of Closing Orders made	8
Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without Closing Order	41
Number of houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a state fit for human habi- tation	2

The defects were mostly in drainage, roofs, dampness, ventilation and insufficient cubic space, and defective paving.

OVERCROWDING.

During 1915, 20 cases of overcrowding have been dealt with.

SEWERAGE.

Both the Kelham Bridge and Snarrows Sewage Farms have worked satisfactorily. The effluents have been regularly examined and found satisfactory. Some half-mile length of sewer has been laid by the Authority; 80 water-closets have been substituted for privies.

Approximately, the sanitary conveniences at the end of the year were as follows:—

Privies with fixed receptacles	1,700
Privies with movable receptacles	54
Water-closets	1,475
Waste water-closet	1

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply continues sufficient, and of a high standard of organic purity. The hardness, both temporary and permanent, is somewhat high. It is obtained by pumping from a deep well in the sandstone measures. During 1915, 163 houses have been connected with the public water supply, making a total of 3,529 now taking this supply.

Analyses of 78 well waters have been made, resulting in 30 being condemned as unfit for domestic use, 11 described as suspicious, and 43 as usable for drinking purposes.

Samples of the public supply have been regularly analysed. The water from the springs used for drinking have also been analysed, and with one exception—the City of Three Waters Spring—were found to be satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

The use of dust-bins continues to become more general. The conversion of ashpit privies into water-closets continues to make effective scavenging less difficult. The refuse of manurial value is disposed upon agricultural land, and the dry ash is carted to suitable tips. In this connection, I would draw attention to the figures given in the Sanitary Inspector's statement appended to this Report.

SCHOOLS.

During the summer holidays all the schools were systematically cleansed and disinfected by the Authority. An inspection of the general sanitary condition of each school has been made.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

These have been regularly inspected and have been found in a fairly satisfactory state. In several of them minor improvements have been effected. The removal of refuse and offal occasions nuisance from time to time to those living in the vicinity; and with an increasing density of population the advantage of a public abattoir, suitably placed, will become manifest.

BAKEHOUSES.

With the exception of two, these are now supplied with water from the public mains. Throughout the year, they have been regularly visited and found in a fairly satisfactory state.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS.

In these minor improvements in the storage and distribution of milk have been carried out. Systematic cleansing has been regularly insisted upon.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The only provision is an iron Hospital situated in Huggleseote, with one ward of six beds. This is admittedly wholly inadequate for a district with nearly 20,000 people, but an extension of same has been temporarily postponed. When the extension is made a super-heated steam disinfecter should also be fixed in the hospital field.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Several improvements in the provision of sanitary conveniences have been effected, but in two or three factories improvement in this direction is desirable.

HOME WORK.—Seaming hosiery and “chevening” (stitching fancy work on stockings) are carried on to a limited extent. None of the local manufacturers employ home-workers, such work coming mainly from manufacturers in Leicester and Loughborough. Two cases of infectious disease occurred in houses where such work is carried on, and special precautions were taken.

An important and interesting summary of the Sanitary Inspector's work is appended to this Report, to which I would respectfully direct your attention.

The usual Tables and Returns required by the Local Government Board are also appended.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WYATT JAMIE,

M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H.(Camb.).

Coalville.

8th May, 1916.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous Years.
COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
 (See Notes at Back)

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number *	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District †	of Residents registered in the District †	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number †	Rate					Number *	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	18950	589		31	235	12.4		14	71	120	249	12.2
1911	18580	541		29	233	12.5		19	83	152	250	13.4
1912	18950	554		29	212	11.2	2	12	60	110	222	11.7
1913	19250	524		27	234	12.1	2	22	62	118	256	13.2
1914	19650	599	601	30	229	11.6	0	23	81	135	252	12.8
1915	19686	578	580	29	257	13.0	5	21	75	129	273	13.8

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Col 2, without the use of the standardising factor for the district given in the Annual Report of the Registrar-General. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the Deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district, but excluding the deaths of Soldiers and Sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the district. Information as to the number and causes of such deaths should, however, be given in the text of the report.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the Returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish about the end of January to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of Births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in Eng'and or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9 except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses), must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water)	6,040	} At Census, 1911.
Total population at all Ages	18,550	
Total families or separate occupiers	3,932	

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1915.*
COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
 (See Notes at Back)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.			Total Cases Removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.					65 and upwards							
		under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years						
			1	5	15	25		45	65					
Small-pox														
†Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...														
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...														
Erysipelas ...	21	10	9	2					6	5	10			
Scarlet fever ...	20			2	12	6			17	2	1			
Typhus fever ...	28	11	13	3	1				24	2	2			
Enteric fever ...														
†Relapsing fever (R) ...														
Continued fever (C) ...														
Puerperal fever ...														
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...														
Poliomyelitis ...														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	17		1	13	3				14	1	2			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	4	2	2						4					
Other forms of Tuberculosis														
Totals ...	90	23	25	20	16	6			65	10	15			

NOTES TO TABLE II.

State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital or hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions to which the residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, have usually been sent, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided.

§ This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

‡ Specify the disease by initial against the figure.

* The figures should take account of any corrections made as a result of error in notification or revision of diagnosis as a result of the further course of the disease (*cf.* para (3) on p. 3 of the Weekly Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases). Cases of infectious disease occurring amongst soldiers or sailors should not be included in this Table, but a separate statement as to these, when known, should be given in the body of the Report.

M. 191.	<i>Isolation Hospital</i>	}	Iron Hospital—one Ward, in Hugglescote.
	<i>or Hospitals,</i>		
	<i>Sanatoria, &c</i>		

TABLE III. Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1915.
COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT (See Notes at Back)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a.)									Total Deaths whether of "Resi- dents" or "Non- Residents" in In- stitutions in the District (b).
	All ages	under 1 year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified (c) Uncertified	278	75	34	22	12	11	20	43	61	
1 Enteric Fever ...										
2 Small-pox ...										
3 Measles ...	13	3	8	2						
4 Scarlet Fever ...										
5 Whooping Cough ...	10	5	3	1	1					
6 Diphtheria and Croup	5			3	2					
7 Influenza ...	3	1					1	1		
8 Erysipelas ...	2			1				1		
9 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	11					3	7	1		
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	1			1						
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	7 6	3	1	2			1			
12 Cancer, malignant disease ...	10 4							6 5	1 2	
13 Rheumatic Fever ...	2					1		1		
14 Meningitis (See note (d))										
15 Organic Heart Disease	18				2	2	2	9	3	
16 Bronchitis ...	24	4	3	2		1		2	12	
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	35	12	9	4	2		1	3	4	
18 Other diseases of respiratory organs ...										
19 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note (e)) ...	18	12	3	2				1		
20 Appendicitis & Typhlitis										
21 Cirrhosis of Liver ...										
21a Alcoholism ...										
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2				1		1			
23 Puerperal Fever ...										
24 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...										
25 Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth..	22	22								
26 Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	5			1	1	1	1		1	
27 Suicide ...	2						2			
28 Other Defined Diseases	26 2	2	1	2	2	1	1 1	9	8	
29 Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	60 60	11	6	1	1	2	2 2	8 6	31	
Totals	278	75	34	22	12	11	20	43	60	
Sub- Entries included in above figures	14(a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... 28(a) Poliomyelitis * * *						19	40		

* Sub-Entries should here be made for other deaths which it is desirable to distinguish, on account of their administrative importance or special interest (e.g., any deaths from Anthrax, Typhus or Glanders, which have been included under 28, *Other Defined Diseases*; or deaths from pneumonia other than broncho-pneumonia which have been included under 17, *Pneumonia all forms*). M 192.

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/-.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are to be excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths should in like manner be excluded from column 11 of Table III.

TABLE IV.

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT. INFANT MORTALITY.

1915. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

(See Note (a) at Back.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified Uncertified	12	2	6	1	21	10	12	14	18	75
{ Small-pox ...										
{ Chicken-pox ...										
{ Measles ...								1	2	3
{ Scarlet fever ...										
{ Whooping-Cough ...							2	1	2	5
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...										
{ Erysipelas ...										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...										
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) ...							1	1		2
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...								1		1
{ Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculou</i>) ...										
{ Convulsions ...	1				1			2		3
{ Laryngitis ...										
{ Bronchitis ...			1		1	1		1	1	4
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...							4	2	6	12
{ Diarrhœa ...							1	2		3
{ Enteritis ...			1		1	2	1	2		6
{ Gastritis ...						2			1	3
{ Syphilis ...										
{ Rickets ...										
{ Suffocation, overlying ...										
{ Injury at birth ...										
{ Atelectasis ...										
{ Congenital Malformations (c) ...	1				1					1
{ Premature birth ...	6		1	1	8					8
{ Atrophy, Debility and ...										
{ Marasmus ...	4	1	2		7	4	2			13
{ Other causes ...		1	1		2	1	1	1	6	11
Totals ...	12	2	6	1	21	10	12	14	18	75

Nett Births registered during { legitimate 560
the calendar year { illegitimate 18

Nett Deaths registered during { legitimate infants 75
the calendar year of { illegitimate infants 0

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III., for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.

- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.
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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.

Medical Officer of Health.

May 8th, 1916.

This Table is enclosed, by request of the Secretary of State, for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops, workplaces and home work. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but to provide for uniformity in the presentation of such particulars as lend themselves to statistical treatment.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1915, for the
URBAN DISTRICT OF COALVILLE

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	3	2	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	57	3	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total ...	60	5	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	1	1	
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	No wet process where floors are not properly drained.			
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accom- modation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	1 1 1	1 1 1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under ground bakehouse (s. 101)	No underground bakehouses.			
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	5	4	1	

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(See Notes page 19.)

The established Factories in the District do not employ outworkers.

NOTES TO TABLE 3.—HOME WORK.

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

‡ The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Tailoring, Millinery, etc.	27
	Boot and Shoe Making	5
	Joinery and Cabinet Making	4
	Bakehouses	19
	Miscellaneous	2
	Total number of Workshops on Register ...	57

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory & Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)	1
Other matters referred to H.M. Inspector	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	Nil

(Signature) R. WYATT JAMIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK FOR YEAR 1915.

Length of Sewers laid by the Authority ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1/2 mile
Houses erected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50
Water-closets erected (new exclusive of conversions) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	68
Complaints received during the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	58
Houses and Premises Inspected—						
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulation ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,500	
<i>Re</i> Water Supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	390	
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,240	9,130
Houses and Premises Re-inspected—						
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulation ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,392	
<i>Re</i> Water Supply ... ..	...	...	...	...	220	
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	805	4,417
Notices served to secure Abatement of Nuisances—						
By General Form ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,603	
By Statutory Form ... ..	...	...	...	...	631	4,234
Houses Disinfected—						
After Infectious Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	53	
After Tuberculosis and other diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	24	
Other Disinfections ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	86
Schools Disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9
Accumulations of Refuse removed—						
Nightsoil Accumulations ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,432	
Other Accumulations ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	1,444
Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	54
Drains re-laid on old Property ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	36
Areas re-paved ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Privy, Ashpit, and Cesspool, &c., Nuisances abated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wells, Cisterns, &c., closed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	33
Houses to which Town Water has been newly supplied ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	163
Water-closets substituted for Privies, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	80
Roofs, Spouts, &c., repaired ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20
Houses cleansed and Limewashed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18
Insanitary Areas (caused by Vans) dealt with ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Piggery Nuisances, etc. abated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding cases abated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dangerous Buildings and Structures dealt with ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2

Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Dwelling houses inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	333
Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12
Representations re making of closing orders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Closing orders made ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dwelling-houses dealt with without the making of Closing orders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing orders put into a fit state ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
General character of defects :—						
Defective Roofs, Low unventilated and dark rooms, Dampness, Defective Drainage, Sanitary Conveniences, Paving, etc.						
Houses Demolished ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Dustbins provided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20
Nightsoil Carting Nuisances dealt with ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unclassified Nuisances dealt with ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	53
Reports to Medical Officer <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50
School Notifications <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	82
Sanitary Reports to Committees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sanitary Reports to Council ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12
Reports under the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

I have to report that the three common lodging-houses at Whitwick have been maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year. There have been no cases of overcrowding or of infectious disease.

The houses have been systematically inspected at monthly intervals, and also twice at midnight, no irregularities being however found. Limewashing has been carried out as usual according to Statutory requirements. The total number of lodgers accommodated for the year was 8,029 (less than half the capacity of houses), against 11,337 for 1914, and 10,573 for 1913.

SCAVENGING.

The work under this heading records a further increase: 3,400 loads of refuse were removed, compared with 2,933 in 1914 and 2,780 in 1913. The increase in the dust-bin part of the system is shown by the increase in the number of bins emptied from 4,359 in 1913, 5,249 in 1914, to 6,600 in 1915. The refuse collected is still disposed of on agricultural land, while the dry ash from dust-bins is generally carted to a suitable "tip."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The District has again a good record for immunity from any serious visitation of infectious complaints, and the absence of any case of Typhoid during 1915 is noteworthy.

Eighty-four disinfections have been carried out, including 16 in respect of Phthisis, and 15 for various sanitary reasons. Nine schools have also been disinfected. Disinfectants and other requisites of high grade character are supplied free to all infectious and phthisis cases, and at other times when this becomes desirable. Steps are always taken to remedy any insanitary conditions found, whether they have or have not any relation to the disease.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town water has been laid on to 163 houses during the year, and in 66 per cent. of the cases this action was due to the attitude of the Council in respect of wells where analysis had proved the water to be unfit for use. Main extensions have been inconsiderable, only 141 yards having been laid.

The total number of houses supplied is now 3,529, estimated to represent 90 per cent. of the houses in the area commanded by the mains. Although the houses connected during the year shew an increase of 40 per cent. over the number for 1914, further progress is likely to be slow and depends upon the rate at which new consumers can be obtained on existing properties, and upon the amount of new building which can, under present circumstances, be expected. The half-yearly analyses of the town water once more bear testimony as to its excellent quality.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Work in the above connection still holds up against its anticipated decline, 36 properties being re-drained during the year, against 21 last year and 27 in 1913. The tendency of this work to decline as the sanitary state of the area improved, has been arrested by the necessity, of recent years, of insisting upon water-closet provision on existing properties. During the year water-closets have displaced privies in 80 cases, in comparison with 53 cases last year, and the previous highest of 65 cases in 1912.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

These have been well inspected during the year, and may be said to have been generally well kept and limewashed as required. Fifty-nine inspections have been made and any defects discovered have been made good, generally speaking, without much difficulty. During the year an application was received for the establishment of another private slaughterhouse, but this was discouraged.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS ORDER, 1885, Etc.

One hundred and thirty inspections have been made, including 10 at milking-time. Cowsheds and dairies have been kept under close supervision during the year, and compliance with the regulations insisted upon. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting the work of limewashing carried out, and some nuisances such as manure removal dealt with (owing, it is said, to shortage of labour), but requirements have been ultimately enforced and a satisfactory condition of things has been maintained. In a few cases cowkeepers might pay more attention to the cleanliness of the animals while confined to the stalls during the winter months, especially as regards cleanliness of the udders, and also as regards regular "grooming" to prevent filth from caking on the hind parts.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The workshops, bakehouses, etc., have been inspected and maintained as usual, and the latter have been given special attention. One fresh factory has been erected, all its arrangements being on satisfactory lines, and most of the existing factories have found it necessary to increase their establishments consequent upon the war. The war has affected the character of the "out work" done in the District, giving less employment to those who are engaged in the finishing and ornamental work, and increasing the demand for those working automatic hand machines for stocking-knitting, etc. The established factories in the District do not give out "home work," and the character of the work done makes it difficult to keep trace of the "out-workers," but on balance these are, temporarily perhaps, considerably larger than usual, being 218, against 94 for last year. Any danger from infectious disease, it is believed, has been effectually prevented by means of the check system in vogue. Two cases of work being made up on premises where infectious diseases developed were reported,

and in both cases the work was handed over for disinfection to be effected by the Authority.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The number of inspections recorded under the above Act during the year were 333. The defects revealed were not generally of a serious character, and the actual executive work has again been mainly in connection with the poorer class of property, which was, for the greater part, put upon the books during the earlier years of the operation of the Act. Owing to the plea of increased expense, labour shortage, and other conditions brought about by the war, it has been very difficult to get work carried out as usual, but several notable improvements in properties have been carried through, while of eight Closing Orders made five are now fully effective, leaving three still in course of procedure. One case of demolition occurred, and in 41 cases alterations and improvements of varying degrees of importance were carried out.

In addition, useful work has been done under Section 15 of the Act. Some 60 houses have been examined, and among these were 31 houses where the inspection was timed just as the change of tenancy took place; and in 25 cases useful and necessary alterations and improvements were required and carried out. While, therefore, it has not been possible to give a record of cumulative progress for the year, it has been found possible to "carry on" to such an extent as to prevent any set back in the amount of benefit derived from the Act.

The other features of the Act which may affect this District, including the question of the provision of houses, have received due attention; but the proposal to embark on an extensive housing scheme has had to be deferred until it becomes possible to make the necessary financial arrangements.